

From S. P.
Honolulu, Sept. 10.
For S. P.
Tenny Maru, Sept. 10.
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FISHER'S HAWAII POLICY--CONSULT GOVERNOR

SECRETARY TELLS G. R. CARTER NOT AWARE ADMINISTRATION HAS FAILED TO SUPPORT GOV. FREAR

Ex-Governor's Statement And
Fisher's Rejoinders Furnish Sen-
sation Of Hearing To Date---
Ashford Speaks For Kuhio--
Land And Transportation Mat-
ters Up

TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN FISHER HEARING.

Attorney C. W. Ashford sets forth Kuhio's complaints against Gov-
ernor with respect to administering land laws.
Questioned by Secretary Fisher as to own ideas upon homestead-
ing and other land questions here.
Favors system of small holdings, and believes cane could be grown
by small holders with mills competing for its manufacturing trade.
Ex-Governor Carter called on. Carter declares he doesn't support
Frear for reappointment because his administration not supported in
Washington.
Mr. Fisher asserts vigorously that so far as he is aware, there has
been no failure to support Governor Frear by the national adminis-
tration.
Mr. Fisher declares his own policy that of consulting the Governor
fully on matters relating to Hawaii and affected by the Governor's ad-
ministration, and on political appointments.

Secretary Fisher's inquiry into the
complaints made by Delegate Kuhio
against Governor Frear was turned
this morning with almost dramatic
suddenness and effect into a state-
ment by Mr. Fisher as to his own
policy with regard to the Governor of
this Territory. That policy, as he de-
clared it off-hand but with consider-
able vigor, is of recognizing the Gov-
ernor's administration, of consulting
him with regard to political appoint-
ments, and of cooperating with him.
Moreover, the Secretary of the Inter-
ior took the occasion to assert with
even more vigor, his big voice booming
out into the Senate chamber with un-
mistakable emphasis, that so far as
he is aware, the national administration
has never failed to support Gov-
ernor Frear.

This sudden turn to a rather un-
eventful hearing came toward the end
of the morning. Attorney C. W. Ash-
ford, whose illness last Saturday pre-
vented him from appearing for the
Delegate, had made a lengthy state-
ment on setting forth the Delegate's
attitude. Then Mr. Fisher called upon
"Mr. Carter." Both the ex-Governor
and A. W. Carter, who is a member
of the land board, were present, and
George R. was the one to answer the
call. It appeared a little later that
Mr. Fisher might have meant the
Parker ranch manager, as he was under
the impression that George R. was a
member of the land board, but, at any
rate, George R. helped furnish the
fireworks.

Mr. Carter did it by starting off
with his own reasons for not support-
ing Governor Frear for reappointment,
and began his reasons with the al-
legation that Governor Frear has not
received the support of the national
administration and is not close enough
in touch with "Washington." He took
the ground taken in that famous in-
terview some time ago in which he
declared that Frear's reappointment
would be a "tactical mistake."

He had gone only a short distance
in this direction, however, when Mr.
Fisher, interrupting, declared that he
didn't know of any such lack of sup-
port and there ensued a rapid fire of
questions and rejoinders as to what
Mr. Carter meant by lack of support
and how far Governor Frear is to be
consulted on judicial appointments,
etc. Mr. Fisher said he didn't think
Frear would have anything to do with
judicial appointments. Then the dis-
cussion turned upon the policies of
Territorial and national administra-
tions and their relations. Finally,
without much light having been shed
upon the subject, but with Mr. Carter
quite sure that Governor Frear had
not received proper support from the
administration, Mr. Fisher turned his
queries upon land matters.

Mr. Ashford's talk took up most of
the morning.
Ashford Talks for Kuhio.
For several minutes before taking

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EX-GOV. GEO. R. CARTER
Who told Secretary Fisher this morn-
ing Governor Frear has failed to se-
cure the support of the national ad-
ministration.

one race should be singled out for
favor in the division of public lands.
A population of Americans should be
established here, if it can be found
practicable, he said, because those peo-
ple will be especially desirable to the
United States in the event of war.

While he was not ready to issue a
cry of alarm against Orientalism, he
thought the Americans should be far
more desirable. "Put an American on
guard," he declared.

Discussing Swanzy's statement of
Saturday that the small owner idea is
impracticable because of the necessity
of great expenditures for irrigation,
he said the theory is not tenable, be-
cause the government can take over
water sources and handle them for the
benefit of the people, as is done in the
States.

If the land of Waialeale were with-
drawn from rental and homesteaded,
the land would be taken up and the
cultivation of cane would proceed al-
most without interruption. Home-
steads should be of not less than 40
acres of cane land per tract. He
thought a homestead should consist,
ordinarily, of 40 to 160 or more acres,
and thought it correct that a home-
stead should be able to hire such
help as is necessary to do the re-
quired work on his land.

"What kind or quality of cane land
are you speaking of?" Fisher asked.
"What tonnage per acre? Forty acres
raising 30 or 40 tons per acre could
be handled by one homesteader?"
"Yes."

Fisher asked if he thought the farm-
er here should be required to do as
much work here as in the States. Ash-
ford said the farmers in the States
are using Grand pianos, riding in au-
tomobiles and yet seemed to be doing
as much actual farming as ever.

Fisher reminded him that only about
700 farmers could get parcels of the
35,000 acres to be opened in the Ter-
ritory, if they were to get 50 acres
each. Ashford agreed that such would
be the case. He further agreed that
the system should be such that the
homesteader should be a physical la-
borer on the ground, at the same time
employing such labor as is necessary
to bring the land to high state of pro-
duction.

Ashford said he didn't believe the
general theory here that the white
man won't labor in the tropical cli-
mate. He declared his belief that the
underlying reason for the white set-
tlers' failure generally here is the con-
ditions brought about by the great
land owners, who do not want them.

Fisher asked if he thought the
American farmer would continue to
be a constant worker on the land.
Ashford replied that he thought they
would.

Walter A. Bradley and Byron O.
Clarke, Ashford said, probably could
give facts on this phase of the ques-
tion. Others who might also assist,
he said, are E. K. Ellsworth, in charge
of pineapple lands on Oahu, and W.
E. McWayne.

As to requirements as to residence,
Ashford thought that would not be
absolutely necessary, though desirable.
There should be no absentee landlord-
ism.

There have been so many inquiries
from Americans regarding homesteads

(Continued on page 2)

HOME RULE CHIEFS TO APPEAR FOR KUHIO

Before Secretary Fisher, who is
now investigating the charges
brought against Governor Frear by
Prince Kuhio leaves for the mainland,
the Home Rule leaders will appear be-
fore him and substantiate certain
charges of the Prince. It is reported
that Charles K. Nottley and D. Kalau-
okalani, Sr., respectively president
and vice president of the Home Rule
party, have expressed their willing-
ness to appear before Secretary Fish-
er and tell what they know of the
land conditions in the territory.

Nottley and Kalauokalani were pre-
sent during the first hearing held last
Saturday morning in the senate cham-
ber. They watched with a great deal
of interest, and at the conclusion of
the investigation, they said that Sec-
retary Fisher will do what is just and
right in the investigation.

"Secretary Fisher looks all right to
me," said Kalauokalani. "He ap-
pears to me like a man who wants to
dig down to the bottom of the charges.
He is fearless and independent in his
stand, and I would like to appear be-
fore him and tell him what I know
of the present administration."

"The only trouble with me is that
I cannot understandingly present my
views in the English language, and
it is necessary that I should have a
Hawaiian interpreter. Failing in this,
I will make my address in the Ha-
waiian language to Secretary Fisher.
I think, however, that a good and
fluent Hawaiian interpreter should be
furnished by the government. I, for
one, am prepared to do my share
when called upon for a statement."

Nottley, a homesteader in Hanalei,
Hawaii, it is said, is prepared to tell
what he knows of the homesteads,
which were given to the Hawaiians on
the big island.

ASHFORD SHOWS THE EFFECTS OF ILLNESS

Of the verity of Prince Kalaniana-
'ole's statement Saturday, that his
counsel was detained at home by ill-
ness, there was left not the slightest
doubt in the minds of those present.
Attorney Ashford at the hearing to-
day. The ravages of illness showed
unquestionably in the thin, drawn
features and the evident weakness of
body. Even his voice seemed to be-
tray the bodily weakness and the
heavy strain placed upon it by the re-
sponsibility of the work on hand.

In fact, Ashford looked as though
he ought to be in bed rather than the
principal figure in a searching inquiry
that would tax to the utmost the men-
tal and physical resources of the
strongest man. And Attorney Ashford
plainly showed the strain. After the
first few minutes, following his intro-
ductory remarks to the Secretary, he
was permitted to sit in his chair.

RESENT SPEECH ABOUT TITANIC

Officers in British Merchant
Marine Are Angered by
Charge of Cowardice

VANCOUVER, (B. C.), August 22.—
Now that the judgment of Lord Mer-
sey in connection with the loss of the
Titanic has been made public, T. W.
Moore, secretary of the Imperial Ser-
vice Guild, has given out for publica-
tion a letter which was directed by
the guild to Senator Smith some
weeks ago for his attack on the ex-ec-
utive officers of the Titanic after the
committee's report had been introduc-
ed. The letter in part says:

"I am directed by the guild, which
is the great representative body of
the captains and officers of the British
merchant service, to inform you of
the profound indignation which pre-
vails throughout the service, ranging
from the highest to the lowest rank,
at the malevolence which character-
ized your speech on the report of your
committee which inquired into the
loss of the Titanic."

"Had your recriminations and criti-
cisms been confined to those really re-
sponsible for grave laxity in the way
of obsolete regulations, or the omis-
sion to make such in order to keep
pace with the modern developments of
merchant shipping, your committee
and your remarks would have done a
great public service; but when, with-
out a shred of evidence or a particle
of truth, you accuse officers of the
British merchant marine of despicable
cowardice, we deem, it requisite
to repel such odorous insinuations,
while we would suggest that their
fidelity is such as to minimize very
greatly the importance which other-
wise would have been attached to the
report of your committee and your
own speech."

To protect the ear drums of men on
deck from the shock produced by the
discharge of naval artillery, protec-
tors made of calico are inserted in
the ears, with a ball at one end which
fits in the ear-opening. The device is
formed with a bore which turns at
an angle at the ball, and it is through
this bore that the sound waves are
permitted to travel to the ear. The
ordinary vibrations produced by
speech are so small that they pass
through the bore, but the large sound
waves produced by the firing of the
big guns are impeded.

Confinement of Two Strikers May Cause Trouble With Italy



ARTURO GIOVANNITTI



JOSEPH ETTOR

The confinement on a charge of
murder of Joseph Ettor and Arturo
Giovannitti, the Lawrence, Mass.,
strike leaders, is likely to lead to
a grave diplomatic controversy be-
tween Italy and the United States, ac-
cording to the latest dispatches.

It appears that in order to force
the Italian government to act in be-
half of the imprisoned men, the Syn-
dicalists, as the Industrial Workers of
the World are known in Europe, are
organizing a monster general strike
to paralyze all industries throughout
the country.

The case has caused intense feeling
throughout Italy and the government
has been urged to make it a diplom-
atic issue.

The men are declared to be "victims
of capitalists who provoked the
murder of Joseph Ettor and Arturo
Giovannitti, the Lawrence, Mass.,
strike leaders, is likely to lead to
a grave diplomatic controversy be-
tween Italy and the United States, ac-
cording to the latest dispatches."

DR. A. MARQUES PROMOTED BY FRANCE TO RANK OF CONSUL

Dr. A. Marques, who has been
consular representative of
France in the Hawaiian Islands
for some time past, has been cre-
ated a consul by the Minister of
Foreign Affairs of France under
date of July 31, and Dr. Marques
has been officially informed of
his promotion. He will continue
to represent his government in
this territory.

SENATE MADE EVEN WASHINGTON SWEAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—George
Washington actually swore. It must
be true, because Senator Lodge told
the Senate so today and actually pro-
duced the documents to prove it.

Senator Lodge was discussing a
proposition by Senator Newlands to
send a committee to the president to
confer on the tariff. Precedents had
been cited.

"Yes," Senator Lodge said, "Presi-
dent Washington once did visit the
Senate and confer about a pending
Indian treaty. But the discussion on
the floor was hardly satisfactory to
him. John Quincy Adams in his diary
says:

"As the president left the Senate
chamber he said, 'I'll be damned if I'll
ever go there again,' and he never
did."

Senator Lodge produced Adams' di-
ary to prove the incident.

MEXICO CITY IS WILDLY EXCITED

Rumor Of Intervention Stirs Ma-
dero Government--Alleged Za-
patista Plotters Executed

(Associated Press Cable)

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Sept. 9.—Reports of intervention in Mexico by the
United States have stirred this city profoundly. The populace is intensely
excited.

Antonio Serris and three lieutenants, who, it is alleged, have partici-
pated in a plot to deliver the city to the Zapatistas, were executed under
orders from members of the Madero government.

Many bankers and jewelers have armed their clerks because of the fear
of lawless rioting and attacks of looting parties.

500 AMERICANS, ISOLATED AT CANANEA, IN DANGER

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 9.—General Salazar, the rebel leader here, has
given notice that he intends to make an attack on Cananea, where 500
Americans are isolated. A carload of ammunition, which was to be sent
to take out their scanty supply, has been withheld, as the Americans feared
it would be intercepted and seized by the rebels. The utmost anxiety pre-
vails.

(Associated Press Cable)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Jules Vedrina, the noted French aviator, today
won the James Gordon Bennett trophy cup, maintaining an average speed
of 105 miles an hour in his monoplane.

French Aviator Speed Marvel

Secretary Knox at Tokio

(Associated Press Cable)

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 9.—Secretary of State Knox arrived here today
to represent the United States at the funeral of the Emperor.

(Additional Cable as Page 13)

Soldiers Must Enlist For Seven Years Service Now

New Law Provides for Four Years with Colors and Three in Reserve

From abstracts of the army appro-
priation bill printed in the service
papers, it is apparent that some radical
changes have been legislated in-
to the organization of the army,
which are of direct interest not only
to the line and staff officers, but also
to the rank and file of the enlisted
men. Some experiments are to be
made with the term of enlistment,
and with the creation of a reserve,
that will be watched with general in-
terest.

The provision of the House for a
five-year enlistment was modified to
provide for a seven-year term, four
years of which shall be active service
and three years reserve. All the army
posts will be retained as they now
exist. The House receded from its
attempt to reduce the cavalry
strength to ten regiments.

Interests enlisted men.
The provision relating to the term
of enlistment is of vital moment to
every enlisted man. From November
12, 1912, men who enter Uncle Sam's
service pledge themselves to serve
for seven years instead of three, the
first four in the regular army, and the
last three on furlough, without pay,
in the new reserve force. However,
it is provided that in case the Army

Reserve is called into active service
a man re-enlisting shall receive a
bounty to be computed at the rate of
\$3 for each month of the first year of
the period that shall have elapsed
since his last discharge from the regu-
lar army; at the rate of \$6 per
month for the second year of such
period; at the rate of \$4 per month
for the third year of such period; and
at the rate of \$2 per month for any
subsequent year of such period. The
maximum bounty is \$300.

It is also provided that at the ex-
piration of four years' continuous ser-
vice with such organizations, either
under a first or any subsequent en-
listment, any soldier may be re-en-
listed for another period, as above
provided for, in which event he shall
receive his final discharge from his
prior enlistment. Provided further,
that any enlisted man, at the expira-
tion of three years' continuous ser-
vice with such organizations, either
under a first or any subsequent en-
listment, upon his written applica-
tion, may be furloughed and trans-
ferred to the Army Reserve, in the
discretion of the Secretary of War,
in which event he shall not be en-
titled to re-enlist in the service until
the expiration of his term of seven
years: Provided further, that for all
enlistments hereafter accomplished
under the provisions of this act, four
years shall be counted as an enlist-
ment.

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRE AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, AND WATER FAMINE AT HAND

Cars Loaded With Cane Tops Burn; Cave-In Cuts Off Water Supply

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Sept. 9.—
The garrison was turned out about
7:15 p. m. on the 7th by fire call. It
was found that one of three cars of
"cane tops" shipped here as bedding
for animals had caught fire. The
cars were standing on a siding back
of the 2nd Infantry cantonment and
the fire in all probability had been
started by the hot particles of sand
thrown out by the incoming train
from Honolulu.

It was impossible to extinguish the
fire owing to the nature of the mate-
rial, but details of soldiers pushed the
adjacent cars out of danger.

The long-threatened water famine
is at hand. A few days ago the al-
ready short supply of water available
was almost entirely cut off by the
caving-in of a tunnel that served to
collect the supply and conduct it to a
catch-basin. It will be difficult to
clear out the tunnel and no other
wells are known to exist.
All water in the garrison has been
ordered cut off at the main supply
station from 6 p. m. to 4 a. m. until
further orders and all animals are
now taken three times daily to a stand
pipe near the new post for watering.
This stand-pipe is supplied from the
Wahiawa reservoir.
A fire in the garrison would be a
most serious matter at this time since
the buildings are but of pine and only
two small chemical engines are avail-
able to fight a blaze.
Supervisor John Koomoa of Ha-
waii, who arrived last Saturday in the
Mauna Kea, will, it is said, appear be-
fore the investigation now being con-
ducted by Secretary of the Interior
Fisher.